

SOLOMON, I., ing.; MARINCU, M., ing.; APOSTOLEANU, Vasilica, ing.; CRISTEA, S.
NIETZ, K.; GEIB, A.; BARDUT, I.; REIMER, H., ing.; MIHAILESCU, M., ing.

Improving the finishing technological processes of woolen
fabrics, Pt. 1. Ind text Rum 12 no. 5: 199-205 My '61

1. Institutul de cercetari textile (for Solomon). 2. Industria
Linii, Timisoara (for Marincu). 3. Dorobantul, Ploiesti (for
Apostoleanu, Cristea). 4. Postavaria Romina, Bucuresti (for
Nietz) 5. Fabrica de postav, Bihusi (for Geib). 6. Libertatea,
Sibiu (for Bardut). 7. Partizanul Rosu, Brasov (for Reimer,
Mihailescu).

Some improvements in ...

S/194/62/000/002/089/096
D271/D301

cillogram with a radius drawn from its center for two curves; these are obtained in the first method by exchanging parts played by frequencies f_1 and f_2 , and in the second method by varying amplitudes a and b of the scanning voltages f_1 and f_2 , in such a manner that at the beginning $a > b$ and then $b > a$. The ratio of the numbers of intersections gives the required ratio of frequencies f_1 and f_2 . [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/194/62/000/002/089/096
D271/D301

AUTHOR: Popovic, Vajin, and Marincić, Aleksander

TITLE: Some improvements in the methods for measuring frequency by means of an electronic oscillograph

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-7-239kh (Publ. Elektrotechn. fak. Univ. Beogradu, Ser. Telekomun. i elektron., 1960, no. 22, 11 pp.)

TEXT: When frequency ratio f_1/f_2 is determined with an oscillograph by the method consisting in anode modulating with f_2 , the circular scanning frequency f_2 , or by the method of superposition of two scanning frequencies f_1 and f_2 , and thus obtaining cycloids, the counting of very numerous loops is made even more difficult because of the rotation of the display on the screen. It is suggested that instead of loops, intersections be counted of the os-

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L 5397-66

ACC NR: AP5027401

potential barrier is raised by an equal amount due to the interaction between the emitted electron and the uncompensated positive charge remaining in the semiconductor. In conclusion, I consider it my pleasant duty to thank V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich 445 for proposing the topic and for constant interest in the work, and also the participants in a seminar conducted by him for useful discussion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 43 formulas.

SUB CODE: SS/

SUBM DATE: 15May65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 003

RS,
Card 2/2

L 5397-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)/T IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP5027401

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/011/3246/3254

AUTHOR: Marinchuk, M. Ye. 44,55

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova) 44,55

TITLE: Photoemission from heavily doped semiconductors. Calculation of the interaction between electrons 21,44,55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 3246-3254

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectric effect, electron emission, emission threshold, semiconductor theory, electron interaction

ABSTRACT: The author considers the unshielded Coulomb interaction between electrons for the case of the surface photoelectric effect in heavily doped semiconductors due to the potential jump at the semiconductor-vacuum interface. An expression is derived for the photocurrent and the effect of the electron interaction on the photoelectric threshold is discussed. It is found that this emission threshold is shifted toward the high-frequency side since the chemical potential is lowered and the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020238

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on whether or not a given crystal has an inversion center. When there is no spin-orbital interaction, all bands are double degenerate throughout the k -space. If the crystal has a center of inversion, spin-orbital interaction does not cancel this degeneration, and the electron energy depends only on the band number and on the crystal momentum (in the model considered in this paper, only on the crystal momentum). In crystals which have no center of inversion (e. g. InSb), spin-orbital interaction cancels this double degeneration, causing a small but finite divergence in bands, and the electron energy still depends on the spin in the absence of a magnetic field. In the latter case, the spin is not an integral motion and the eigenfunctions of the Hamiltonian are linear combinations of wave functions for states with "upward" and "downward" spin. In this paper, crystals of the second type are studied. The correction is found for the limiting frequency of plasma oscillations due to spin-orbital interaction in a semiconductor electron plasma in the absence of a magnetic field. It is found that spin-orbital interaction in InSb gives a small contribution to the "optical" effective mass and has little effect on the frequencies of plasma oscillations. "In conclusion, I thank V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich for proposing the subject and for directing the work, and also A. G. Mironov for useful consultation." Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra poluprovodnikov Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Department of Semiconductors, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64

ENCL: 00

17

SUB CODE: SS, ME

Card 2/2

L 65208-65 ENT(1)/T/ENA(h) IJP(s) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5020238

UR/0188/65/000/004/0044/0049
539.951.2

AUTHOR: Marinchuk, M. Ye. 44.5

TITLE: Effect of spin-orbital interaction on the frequencies of plasma oscillations in semiconductors 21.4/1.5

SOURCE: Moscow, Universitet, Vestnik, Seriya 3, Fizika, astronomiya, no. 4, 1965, 44-49

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor theory, spin orbit coupling, plasma oscillation, electron plasma

ABSTRACT: Plasma oscillations are studied in materials where spin-orbital interaction takes place in the absence of a magnetic field. The author explains how spin-orbital interaction affects the frequencies of plasma oscillations. The method of Green functions, proposed in a previous publication (Bonch-Bruyevich, V. L., Tyablikov, S. V., "The Method of Green Functions in Statistical Mechanics," Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1961), is used in solving this problem. In approximating the effective mass, a single-band model is used--the conduction band for the electrons. Spin-orbital interaction manifests itself in various ways in crystals, depending

Cord 1/2

MARINCHUK, L. V.

"Improvement of the Breed Qualities of Seeds of Hybrids via Raising Plants under Diverse Conditions and Subsequent Cross-Pollination of Their Progeny." All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Selection-Genetic Inst imeni T. D. Lysenko, Odessa, 1952 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Petopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

Crystal lattice ...

S/181/63/005/002/031/051
B102/B186

most important English-language references are: A. A. Maradudin et al. Ann. Phys. 15, 337, 360, 1961; T. Matsubara, Progr. Theor., Phys. 14, 351, 1955; J. M. Luttinger, J. C. Ward, Phys. Rev. 118, 1417, 1960; A. Klein, Phys. Rev. 121, 950, 957, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki AN MSSR, Kishinev (Institute of Physics and Mathematics AS MSSR, Kishinev) ✓

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1962

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Crystal lattice ...

S/181/63/005/002/031/051
B102/B186

$$\Psi - \Psi_0 = -\frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^1 \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \sum_{k,j,j'} D_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau_1 - \tau_2) \times$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau_1 - \tau_2) + \frac{1}{4} \Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau_1 - \tau_2) \right\}. \quad (13) \text{ or}$$

$$\Psi - \Psi_0 = -\frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^1 \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} \sum_{\omega_n} \sum_{k,j,j'} D_{kk'}^{jj'}(\omega_n) \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\omega_n) + \frac{1}{4} \Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\omega_n) \right\} \quad (14).$$

lattice potential in harmonic approximation and $U(\beta)$ is the evolution operator $U(\beta) = T \exp \left\{ - \int_0^\beta H_1(\tau) d\tau \right\}$, $\beta = 1/T$, c is the coherence index; j is the number of the lattice vibration branch,

$D_{kk'}(\tau - \tau') = \delta_{k, -k'} D_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau - \tau') = \langle T \varphi_k(\tau) \varphi_{k'}(\tau') U(\beta) \rangle_c$. (8), the polarization operator satisfies the Dyson equation

$$\Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau - \tau') = \Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau - \tau') + \Pi_{kk'}^{jj'}(\tau - \tau'), \quad (9) \text{ whose}$$

components are explicitly given. The variational theorems for Ψ are obtained as $\frac{\delta}{\delta D_k} \langle U(\beta) \rangle_c = 0$ and $\frac{\delta}{\delta \Pi_k} \langle U(\beta) \rangle_c = 0$. There are 4 figures. The

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Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

S/181/61/003/008/023/034
B109/B202

and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet Institut fiziki i matematiki Mold. fil. AN SSSR (Kishinevskiy State University Institute of Physics and Mathematics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1961

R, Å...	$ \bar{f}_f ^2$	a_{10}	$ \delta $
5	0.48	30.6	7.53
7	0.21	43.2	9.05
10	0.062	57.1	8.13
15	$0.32 \cdot 10^{-2}$	70	7.2
20	$0.37 \cdot 10^{-4}$	73.1	7.0
30	$0.59 \cdot 10^{-8}$	80	6.9

R, Å...	\bar{f}, cm^{-1} (T = 30° K)	\bar{f}, cm^{-1} (T = 300° K)
5	$2.3 \cdot 10^{13}$	$2.0 \cdot 10^{13}$
7	$2.0 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1.8 \cdot 10^{13}$
10	$4.3 \cdot 10^7$	$0.96 \cdot 10^{11}$
15	$5 \cdot 10^4$	$0.89 \cdot 10^9$
20	$49 \cdot 10$	$0.78 \cdot 10^7$
30	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$0.65 \cdot 10^3$

Table 1

Table 2

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RDP86-00513R00103231000

S/181/63/005/002/031/051
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Marinchuk, A. Ye., and Moskalenko, V. A.
TITLE: Crystal lattice thermodynamics
PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 575 - 580

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the graph technique and the temperature Green functions the thermodynamic potential of a uniform lattice is calculated, cubic and quadruple anharmonisms being taken into account. For the system considered, whose Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = H_0 + H_1, \quad (1)$$

$$H_0 = \sum_k \hbar \omega_k (a_k^\dagger a_k + 1/2), \quad (2)$$

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{3!} \sum_{klm} V_{klm} p_k p_l p_m + \frac{1}{4!} \sum_{klmn} W_{klmn} p_k p_l p_m p_n, \quad (3)$$

the thermodynamic potential $\psi = \psi_0 - (1/\beta) \langle U(\beta) \rangle_c$ is

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Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

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This formula describes the frequency dependence of the intensity of thermoluminescence. For $T \rightarrow 0$, (2.32) changes into the formula for the probability of the light emission of an excited center after phonon relaxation. This formula was obtained by S. I. Fekar (ZhETF, 22, 641, 1952). For $T \neq 0$ the spectrum of the emitted radiation is a superposition of the curves for $T = 0$. It is bell-shaped and has a maximum at $r = -a_{21}/2$.

The given formulas are applied to the case of thermoluminescence which occurs in a colored alkali halide crystal during the reaction $F' \rightarrow 2F$. Table 1 gives the quantities $|J_f|^2$, a_{32} and b for KCl as a function of the distance R between the two centers; $a_{21} = 44.6$, $p_0 = -7$. Table 2 gives the decay rate $\bar{\Gamma}$ of the centers as a function of R . Hence, at lower temperature thermal ionization is less important. Thus, only the tunnel effect may cause a decoloration of the F' band. With increasing temperature the conditions are changed: According to A. G. Cheban (Opt. i spektr., X, 493, 1961) the probability of thermal ionization at $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$ is already approximately 10^9 sec^{-1} and is thus of the same order of magnitude as the tunnel effect. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 11 references: 9 Soviet

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Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

$$r\omega = \Omega - \Omega_{21} \quad (2.16),$$

$$a_{32} = \sum_x (q_{x3} - q_{x2})^2 \quad (1.13),$$

$$A_f = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2DL^3\omega_f}} \int \psi_s(r) V_f(r) e^{i(\theta, r)} \psi_s(r) dr; \quad (1.12),$$

D - crystal density, L^3 - crystal volume. If $q(\Omega)$ is the spectral frequency density then

$$\int w(\Omega) \rho(\Omega) d\Omega = \sum_{r > -\frac{a_{21}}{\beta}} w_r \quad (2.19)$$

follows from (2.14), i.e. the emission spectrum consists of equidistant lines. For w_r the authors give the following expression:

$$w_r = \exp\left(-\frac{a_{21}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k I_k^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) I_{r+k}\left(\frac{a_{21}}{2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta}{2}}\right) e^{-\frac{(r+k)\beta}{2}}. \quad (2.32)$$

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Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\Omega) = & \frac{|W_{\tau\tau}(\Omega)|^2}{\hbar^4 \Gamma \omega^3} \exp\left(-\frac{a_{32} + a_{31}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sum_j |A_j|^2 N_j^0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \times \\ & \times \exp\left[i\tau\left(p_0 - \frac{a_{11}}{\omega}\right) + \frac{a_{32}}{2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta}{2}} \cos\left(\tau - \frac{i\beta}{2}\right)\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \times \\ & \times \exp\left[iit + \frac{a_{31}}{2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta}{2}} \cos\left(t - \frac{i\beta}{2}\right)\right] \int_0^{\infty} dt' \times \\ & \times \exp\left[-\frac{\gamma}{\omega} t' - \frac{2ib}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta}{2}} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{i\tau + \beta}{2}\right) \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos t'\right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

where

$$\bar{a}_{11} = \sum_i (q_{i3} - q_{i1})^2; \quad b = \sum_i (q_{i3} - q_{i1})(\bar{q}_{i1} - q_{i3}) \quad (2.15),$$

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Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

the excited electron-vibrational states are considered as virtual states, the theory of Wigner-Weisskopf generalized by Yu. Ye. Perlin (FTT, II, 1915, 1960 and FTT, II, 1928, 1960) can be used; the solution of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation is formulated as superpositions a) of the wave function Ψ_0 of the initial state which is described by the wave function ψ_3 of the metastable level and the occupation numbers n_x^0 , N_f^0 , b) of the wave function Ψ_v of the virtual states with the electron wave function ψ_2 of the unstable level and the occupation numbers n_x , N_f , c) of the wave function Ψ_r of the final states with the electron wave function ψ_1 of the ground state and the occupation numbers n_x^1 , N_f^1 . The corresponding probability amplitudes are c_0 , c_v , c_r whose values can be calculated from the Schrödinger equation.

The probability $w(\Omega)$ of the emission of a photon $\hbar\Omega$ can be found by taking the statistical mean value of $|c_r|^2$ $t \rightarrow \infty$ in terms of the occupation numbers of the photon oscillators in the initial state. Using the results and the denotation of A. Ye. Marinchuk, Yu. Ye. Perlin (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 3, (69), 57, 1960) the authors obtain

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S/181/61/003/008/023/034
B109/B202

24.3500

AUTHORS: Perlin, Yu. Ye., Marinchuk, A. Ye., Kon, L. Z.

TITLE: Theory of the thermoluminescence of impurity crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2401-2412

TEXT: The thermoluminescence which occurs upon the radiationless transition of an electron from a metastable level to an excited level of a luminescence center is studied by the perturbation theory of Wigner-Weisskopf. The authors attempted to explain the temperature and frequency dependences of thermoluminescence intensity. As an example, the authors discuss the decoloration of the F' band which is due to a tunnel effect and is accompanied by a luminescence of the F-band. The calculation is made with the aid of an adiabatic model of a localized electron. The lattice spectrum is assumed to consist of two branches: optical vibrations whose interactions with the electron are calculated in zero-th approximation, and acoustic vibrations which interact only weakly with the electrons. This interaction is regarded as perturbation and causes radiationless electron transitions. If thermoluminescence is regarded as a second-order quantum transition and if

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24,3500

S/058/62/000/003/049/092
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Marinchuk, A. Ye., Perlin, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Spectral distribution of the thermoluminescence of impurities

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 47, abstract 3V351
("Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, no. 3 (69), 71-77, Mold. summary)

TEXT: A theoretical investigation was conducted on the spectral distribution of thermoluminescence resulting from tunnel-type radiationless electron transition from the color center to the excited level of the deep trap situated nearby and of the subsequent luminous radiation. In an approximation, where the frequency dispersion of the optical range of the crystal vibrations is neglected, the emission spectrum consists of equidistant lines. The established spectral dependence fits the equilibrium phosphorescence band of the impurity obtained by Pekar (Pekar, S. I., "Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz.", 1952, v. 22, 641), which indicates that the shape and position of the maximum of the impurity luminescence band do not depend on the mode of excitation of the luminescence center.

M. Elango

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Theory of thermoluminescence ...

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low-temperature thermoluminescence of color centers is not related to their direct thermal ionization, and that the process of tunnel-type luminescence plays a more important role.

V. Kosikhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/003/048/092
A061/A101

273500

AUTHORS: Marinchuk, A. Ye., Perlin, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Theory of thermoluminescence of impurities in crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 47, abstract 3V349
("Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, no. 3, (69), 57-69, Mold. summary)

TEXT: The authors presuppose that low-temperature thermoluminescence cannot be the consequence of thermionic emission, not even from shallow traps, owing to the little probability of this process, but is due to the tunnel-type transition of electrons from shallow traps to the excited levels of deep traps with the subsequent radiative transition to the ground levels of the latter. A formula is obtained for the temperature dependence of the rate of "tunnel-type" luminescence, from which it follows that the dependence has an exponential character at both low and high temperatures, while in the intermediate range, the exponential dependence is not precise. In this way, a set of activation energy values is obtained for thermoluminescence in KCl. The lowest of these values was found to equal 0.29 ev (at 125°K) which is almost by one order less than the activation energy of F centers (2 ev). It is concluded that the

MARINCHIK, A.F.

Interspecific hybridization as a method for obtaining new
high-yielding forms of sugar beets. Agrobiologiya no.5:
691-699 S-O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharney
svekly, Kiev.

MARINCHIK, A.F.; BUZANOV, I.F.; NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.;

Effect of the concentration of the nutrient solution on the water balance, state of pigments and the productivity of sugar beets as related to the climatic conditions. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.6:625-633 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Sugar Beet Institute, Kiyev.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82452

Author : ~~Marinchik, A.F.~~

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Characteristics of Physiological Processes in Relation to the State of Water in the Leaves and the Productivity of Sugar Beet Varieties.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Biol. osnovy oroshayem. zemled. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 584-594

Abstract : For the purpose of a study of physiological characteristics of sugar beet varieties of different tendencies the water conditions (content of free and fixed water), respiration and photosynthesis in POG (with productive tendency) and Yamash (with saccharine tendency) varieties were studied. The plants were studied in different

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11-D

CA MARINCHIK A. F.

Changes of physiological and biochemical properties in the leaves of vegetative hybrids of beet. A. F. Marinchik. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 82, 317-20 (1952).—Vegetative hybrids produced by grafting specimens of common beet (VI 501) and extra-sweet beet (KV P98) with or without vernalization of the seeds were examined. Grafts of 501 on 98 show little difference in leaf respiration from controls: Grafts of Mangold beet on sugar beet show less than normal respiration in summer and especially in the fall. Grafts of 501 on 98 at first show no difference in catalase and peroxidase activity, but in late season show a decline with respect to control. Mangold beet grafted on sugar beet shows decline of peroxidase in the summer and fall; 501 grafts on 98 show increased sugar content as do Mangolds grafted on sugar beet. G. M. Kosolapoff

A-U Sci Res Inst Sugar Beets

MARINCHIK, A. F.

235T3

USSR/Biology, Agriculture - Hybridization of Sugar Beets Sep/Oct 52

"The Behavior of Crops of Hybrid Sugar Beets, Obtained From Components of Varied Ages," A. F. Marinchik, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Sugar Beets, Kiev

"Agrobiologiya" No 5, pp 59-66

A summary of expts conducted in various exptl stations of the USSR, with the following deductions: that grafting of the mangold and other type of beets with sprouts of sugar beets of a high productivity and high sugar content produced hybrid crops retaining these properties, and in some cases surpassing them.

235T3

HENEBERG, Dorde, sanitetski pukovnik docent dr.; MORELJ, Marjan, general-major sanitetske sluzbe profesor dr.; MITIC, Aleksandar, sanitetski pukovnik dr.; MARINCEVIC, Predrag, sanitetski pukovnik dr.; KOSTIC, Dobrivoj, sanitetski kapetan I klase dr.; MILOSAVLJEVIC, Zivadin, sanitetski kapetan dr.; JOKSIMOVIC, Petar, sanitetski porucnik dr.; MILOSAVLJEVIC, Toma, sanitetski porucnik dr.

Controlled field experiment of chemoprophylaxis against influenza by flumidin in a unit of the Yugoslav People's Army. Vojnosanit. pregl. 22 no.12:754-757 D '65.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu; Higijenski zavod; Klinika za uho-grlo-nos.

MARINCHEV, V. N.

MARINCHEV, V. N.

Hyaluronidase and intraocular pressure. Vest. oft. 70 no. 6:23-28
N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy - prof. N. A. Pletneva)
(GLAUCOMA, ther.
hyaluronidase)
(HYALURONIDASE, ther. ise
glaucoma)

MARINCHEV, S. G.

The first N. A. Minkevich prize was given to the following teams:
Candidate of Technical Sciences A. D. Assonov, Engineers N. I. Tereshchin,
V. F. Nikonov, D. I. Kostenko, S. G. Marincev, I. S. Yurkov, N. N. Inshakova,
N. N. Yanchuk, A. A. Bulatnikov and G. Ye. Litvin (Automobile Works imeni
Likhachev) for their paper "Investigation and Introduction of the Process of
Nitrocementation by Direct Isothermal Hardening in an Alkali Inside Muffleless
Equipment", their design of a muffleless furnace heated by vertical radiation
tubes is of interest.

Results of the 1958 Competition for Obtaining imeni N. K. Chernov and imeni
N. A. Minkevich Prizes, Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1959, No. 6, pp 62-64

SOV/137-58-11-22957
Increasing the Depth of Hardening of Shafts by the Method (cont.)
subsequent cooling in air.

T. F.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-22957

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 161 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Arzamasov, B. N., Marinchev, S. G.

TITLE: Increasing the Depth of Hardening of Shafts by the Method of Time-quenching in Water (Uvelicheniye prokalivayemosti vala metodom preryvistoy zakalki v vode)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Term. obrabotka i prochnost' metallov i splavov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, pp 19-27

ABSTRACT: So as to strengthen the core of the transmission main shaft of the ZIL-150 automobile which is made of 40Kh-grade steel, the process of its cooling was investigated and cooling curves were drawn for four methods of cooling: 1) In water, 2) in water for 50 sec, then in air, 3) in water for 30 sec, then in air, and 4) in oil. The optimum procedure was worked out on the basis of the superposition of the curves obtained over the thermokinetic diagram of 40Kh-grade steel. Experimental verification carried out on 9 shafts corroborated the data obtained in the investigation. The following procedure for the quenching of shafts in water is recommended: Heating to 850°C, soaking for 1 hour, quenching in 15-30° water for 40 to 50 sec, and

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Heat Treatment and Strength of Metals and Alloys (Cont.) 650

(in the case of fine-grained steel), embrittlement with subsequent aging will be less, and conversely.

Arzamasov, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Marinchev, S.G., Engineer. Increasing the Hardenability of a Shaft by Interrupted Quenching in Water 19

Author's conclusions: 1. For purposes of analyzing the cooling process in quenching, it is possible to use the method of superimposing the cooling curves on the thermokinetic diagram. 2. The hardenability of a 40Kh-steel main shaft for the transmission of the ZIL-150 automobile can be increased by interrupted quenching in water, thus rendering oil quenching unnecessary. 3. The suggested method of quenching permits full automation of the heat-treating process. (There are 2 references, both Soviet.)

Samoshin, I.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Automatic Unit for Heat Treating Sewing Machine Needles 28

The author describes the unit, which was designed and built at the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman. The unit, consisting of thirteen separate sections, carries out the operations of hardening, washing, and tempering. In addition to needles, it can also handle other cylindrical objects of small diameter, such as watch axles, rollers for small bearings, etc.

Card 4/12

Heat Treatment and Strength of Metals and Alloys (Cont.) 650

tling effect of the enumerated treatments (except strain aging) on the properties of superheated coarse-grained steel is relatively less than on fine-grained steel. The same reduction in the area (10 percent) in the given case causes a smaller decrease in the energy required to cause failure in the pasty state (from 19 to 15 kg-m). Quenching at 700° does not decrease, but actually somewhat increases, the energy required for failure in the transformation range. Subsequent quench aging also decreases the toughness to a lesser extent. At room temperature the energy absorbed in fracturing the coarse-grained steel decreased after aging from 19.4 to 17.9 kg-m, or by 8 percent. The fine-grained specimens did not fracture before aging, but after aging their fracture was accomplished with 25.5 kg-m of energy, i.e., the decrease in toughness was large. However, shifting of the upper threshold of cold shortness, as caused by the above types of treatment, was the same with coarse- and fine-grained steel. 3. As regards strain aging, however, the decrease in plasticity and toughness is greater in the case of coarse-grained steel. At 20°C. strain aging does not reduce the energy absorbed in fracturing fine-grained steel (about 19 kg-m), but the energy to fracture the large-grained steel drops from 19.7 to 14.7 kg-m. The shift in the threshold of cold-shortness is the same in both cases. The effect of strain aging is apparently linked with the effect of cold hardening. If the same degree of cold hardening causes a bigger drop in toughness and plasticity

Card 3/12

Heat Treatment and Strength of Metals and Alloys (Cont.) 650

er Technical Institute imeni Bauman), the Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskii institut (All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Institute), The L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute), and the Stalingradskiy mekhanicheskii institut (Stalingrad Mechanical Institute). For references and further coverage, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Pogodina-Alekseyeva, K.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Krotkova, Ye.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of Actual Grain Size on the Aging of MSt.3 Structural Steel 5

Author's conclusions: 1. In MSt.3 steel with a coarse grain, obtained by superheating (normalization at 1350°C. for 7 minutes) the upper threshold of cold shortness is 80° higher than in steel normalized at 920°. The energy absorbed in the fracturing of the superheated steel in the pasty state was as low as 19 kilogram-meters, while in the case of specimens normalized at 920° it exceeded 30 kg-m. The sharp difference in the properties of superheated and normalized steel is preserved even after subsequent treatment, such as cold hardening with a reduction of 10 percent, quenching at 700°, strain aging, and quench aging, although these treatments produce effects in varying degree.

Card 2/12

MARINCHEV, S.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 650

Moscow. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Kafedra "Termicheskaya obrabotka metallov"

Termicheskaya obrabotka i prochnost' metallov i splavov; sbornik statey (Heat Treatment and Strength of Metals and Alloys; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 177 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Ed.(title page): Pogodin-Alekseyev, G.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (inside book): Yegorkina, L.I.; Tech. Ed.: Tkhanov, A.Ya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in the machine-building industry, scientific workers at research institutes and industrial laboratories, and for students taking advanced courses at higher technical institutes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is devoted to problems of mechanization and automation of heat-treating processes and to investigations of the mechanical properties of metals and alloys as affected by their composition and by heat-treatment conditions. The experimental work was done by researchers at the Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana (Moscow High-

Card ~~1~~/12

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MARINCHEV, R.B. inzh.

Bending strength of tube sheets in heat exchangers. Khim. mash.
no.2:10-14 Kr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Heat exchangers--Testing)

UNGER, Yu. [Ungher, J.]; MARINKESKU, K. [Marinchescu, C.]; SEVASTOPOL', N.;
MIKHEILESKU, L. [Mihailescu, L.]

Dynamic studies on verbo-verbal connections and on vegetative
components in the association experiment. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat.
12 no.4:578-586 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Res-
publiki, Bukharest.

POYLICHI, I. [Poilici, I.]; MARINKESKU, K. [Marinchescu, C.];
MARCOVICH, G. [Marcovici, G.]

Dynamics of vascular and respiratory disorders in the acute
stage of cerebral blood circulatory disorder. Nauch. trudy Inst.
nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:284-293 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki, Bukharest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (RESPIRATION)

SARAGEA, M.; BAIBIS, A.; IONESCU, C.; MARINCHESCU, C.

Contributions to the study of the mechanisms of localizing visceral disturbances in the course of neuroses. Note II. Peculiarities of visceral disturbances in animals with double stereotypes salivary and respiratory, in the course of neurosis provoked with the aid of the supraliminal stimulants. Studii cerc fiziol 4 no.4:501-509 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Catedra de fiziopatologie a Institutului medicofarmaceutic din Bucuresti.

(VISCERA)	(NEUROSES)
(RESPIRATION)	(SALIVARY GLANDS)

FAIBIS, A.; IONESCU, C.; MARINCHESCU, C.; SARAGEA, M.; DOBRE, V.

Additions to the study of the mechanisms of localizing visceral disturbances in the course of neuroses. Note 1: Particularities of visceral disturbances of animals with double stereotypy [salivatory and respiratory] in the course of a neurosis provoked by overstraining the digestive projection of the visceral analyzer. Studii cerc.fiziol. 4 no.3:301-311 '59. (EEAI 9:5)
(VISCERA) (NEUROSES) (SALIVARY GLANDS) (RESPIRATORY ORGANS)
(DIGESTION)

MARINCHENKO, Yu.P.

Model P332A, double-action, sheet metal working press. Kuz.-shtan.
proizv. 5 no.12:19-22 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 08726-67

ACC NR: AT6033997

0

following optimal parameters: $\lambda = 4.2$ m; transmitted pulse power, 100 kw; pulse width, 3 μ sec; and pulse repetition rate, 300 pulses/sec in packets of 3 pulses. The antennas used were a narrow-beam wave channel type and a wide-beam folded dipole (see Fig. 1). Meteor echo data from this type of station, compared to those of a station operating at 10 m, showed the same qualitative response in terms of daily and seasonal echo frequency. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 table, and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 17,03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 3/3 nst

L 08726-67

ACC NR: AT6033997

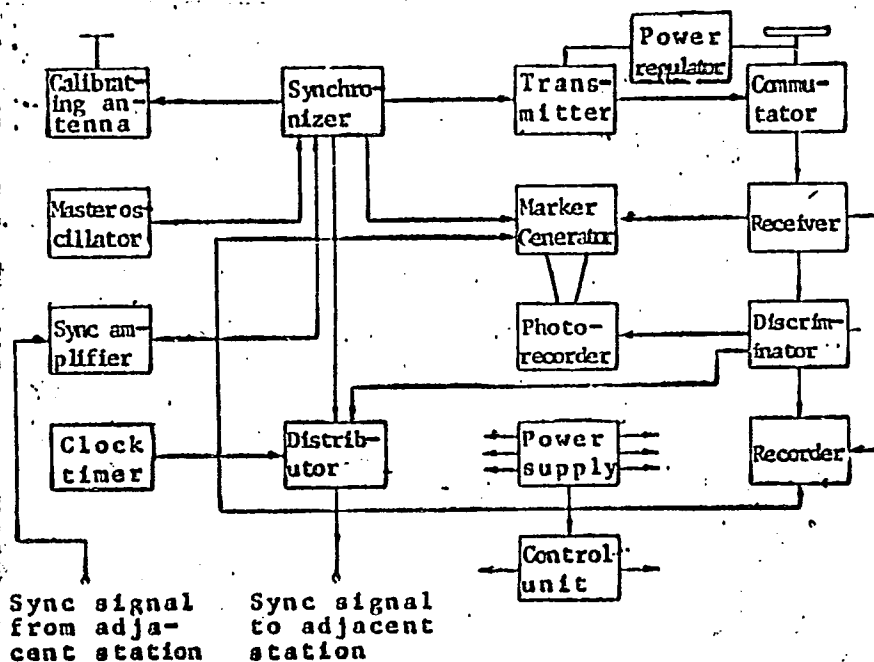


Fig. 1. Meteor radar station

Card 2/3

L 08726-67 FSS-2/EWT(1) GW/WR
ACC NR: AT6033997 SOURCE CODE: UR/3227/64/003/000/0098/0103

AUTHOR: Peregudov, F. I.; Marinenko, V. A.; Yanyushkin, V. L. 32

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic radar station for registering meteor activity

SOURCE: Tomsk, Institut radioelektroniki i elektronnoy tekhniki.
Trudy, v. 3, 1964, 98-103

TOPIC TAGS: radar meteor observation, radar station, meteorologic radar

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss some elements of the nationwide meteor-watch network which was to have been set up in the USSR to contribute to IGY-IQSY activities. This synchronized network of radar stations was to have operated semiautomatically, in that a detected meteor echo at one location would generate an actuating signal for adjacent stations. Experience with earlier radar meteor probes indicated a need for optimizing radar parameters for best statistical results; for example, wavelengths should be 4-6 m, and pulse repetition rates should not exceed 300/sec. The M-3 type station, developed at the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute to replace the less sensitive P-2M stations, has the

Card 1/3

MARINCHENKO, Vladimir Alekseyevich; SUD, I.I., red.; GOLYATKINA, A.G.,
red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Efficient use of electric power in rolling mills] Voprosy ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia elektroenergii v prokatnykh tsekhakh.
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 134 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Rolling mills) (Electric power)

SOV/112-57-9-18931

Improving Electrical and Thermal Conditions in Electric-Arc Steel-Melting

briefly. Cooling-water losses at the Dneprospetsstal' Plant have been considerably reduced by assigning quantities of water for cooling various furnace parts, which^{have} kept the outflow temperature not lower than 45-50 C.

V.I.L.

Card 3/3

SOV/112-57-9-18931

Improving Electrical and Thermal Conditions in Electric-Arc Steel-Melting

serve for selection of the optimum electrical conditions of the furnace during melting. To select electrical conditions for oxidation and reduction periods, the electrical characteristics of the furnace on the corresponding transformer voltage taps should be used; working currents should be derived from them. Furnace productivity is determined by the electric-arc power; the maximum value of the latter will take place if the electric resistance of the arc is equal to the additional impedance of the furnace circuit. Arc power could be increased by stepping-up the voltage on the furnace transformer secondary, and also by reducing the inductance and resistance of the furnace circuit. At the Dneprospetsstal' Plant, the following steps have been taken to improve the melting-period conditions: (1) stepping-up and stabilizing the secondary voltage of furnace transformers; (2) reducing the inductance of the furnace circuit; (3) improving the automatic control of electrical conditions; (4) checking the implementation of the assigned conditions. Each of the above steps is examined in the paper and the typical working conditions of the furnace are described

Card 2/3

SOV/112-57-9-18931

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 134 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Marinchenko, V. A.

TITLE: Improving Electrical and Thermal Conditions in Electric-Arc Steel-Melting Furnaces (Uovershenstvovaniye elektricheskogo i teplovogo rezhimov dugovykh elektrostaleplavil'nykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauch.-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 9, pp 411-419

ABSTRACT: For each melting period, an individual set of electrical conditions should be selected. During charge melting, the maximum amount of heat should be supplied to the furnace, while much less heat is required during oxidation and reduction periods. Charge melting requires the maximum power in the arcs. In selecting the working current, not only should electrical characteristics be taken into consideration, but heat losses should also be allowed for which have a great influence on the furnace performance. Operating diagrams of a 40-t electric arc furnace are presented which can

Card 1/3

MARTINCHENKO, VLADIMIR ALEKSEYEVICH

N/5
740.163
.M3

ELEKTROOBSRUDOVANIYE DUGOVYKH PECHHEY TREKHFAZNOGO TOKA (ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
OF TRIPHASE ARC FURNACES) MOSKVA, METALLURGIZDAT, 1955.

468 P. DIAGRS.

LITERATURA: P. 467-468.

DOMARETSKIY, V.A.; MARINCHENKO, V.A.

More accurate calculation of the number of the theoretical plates
in exhaust columns in case of the feeding of an underheated charge.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.5:120-123 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
kafedra protsessov i apparatov pishchevykh proizvodstv.

BOBROVSKIY, S.A.; MARINCHENKO, P.Kh.

Characteristics of the transportation of fuel by air. Transp. i khran.
nefti i nefteprod. no.7:13-16 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimi-
cheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

MIKHEYEV, Yu.M.; MARINCHENKO, P.Kh.

Automotive transportation of petroleum products in flexible
containers. Transp. i khran. nefiti i neftprod. no.6:12-18 1964.
(MIRA 17:9)

ROZHKOV, Igor' Vladimirovich; MARINCHENKO, Petr Kharitonovich;
YEGOROV, Mikhail Georgiyevich; CHURSHUKOV, Yevgeniy
Sergeyevich; KOSOROTOV, B.V., inzh.-polkovnik zapasa,
red.; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Protection from corrosion and the cleaning of tanks and
containers in fuel storehouses] Zashchita ot korrozii i
zachistka rezervuarov i tary na skladakh i bazakh gorlu-
chego. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 117 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Petroleum products--Storage)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

Changes in the quality ...

S/065/63/000/002/003/008
E194/E484

containing 210 mg/100 ml resins and in 100 hour test the engine power output fell by 4.5%, the fuel consumption rose by 4% and the inlet valve stems, the valves and pistons were heavily lacquered. There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

Changes in the quality ...

S/065/63/000/002/003/008
E194/E484

(petrolatum, stearine, rosin etc), anti-freeze (dibutylphthalate, dibutylsebacinate, complex esters etc) and anti-oxidants. These substances are only partly extracted from the rubber and one effect is to increase the elasticity of the rubber and its resistance to frost; these properties, however, revert when the rubber is left out of contact with oil for a period. The resin content of the oil product rises most rapidly in the first 20 to 50 hours, the more so as the temperature is raised, and then usually steadies; the highest figure after 120 hours was aviation gasoline grade B-70 (B-70) at 40°C, which contains about 3000 mg/100 ml resin and the lowest was fuel U-1 (Ts-1) at 20°C, which contains about 600 mg/100 ml. It follows that if fuel is left in a hose for periods up to 5 hours it may become unsuitable for use and where rubber hoses up to 1.5 km long are used the first amounts of fuel pumped through the hose may contain excessive amounts of resin. After prolonged storage, the resin content is reduced by precipitation as sludge but this may take up to 10 days and in practice permissible values are best achieved by dilution. Gasoline engine bench tests were made on fuel

Card 2/3

S/065/63/000/002/003/008
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Marinchenko, P.Kh., Chernikov, P.F.

TITLE: Changes in the quality of oil products during contact
with rubber products

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.2, 1962, 43-45

TEXT: The effect of exposure to rubber on the quality of fuels and lubricants was studied because such exposure often occurs in practice. Samples of rubber hose 160 mm long with aluminum stoppers at each end were placed in a metal container filled with oil and placed in a thermostat at temperatures up to 40°C, for periods up to 120 hours. The fuel property found to change most on this treatment was the true resin content determined by the method of standard ГОСТ (GOST) 1567-56 and this property was, therefore, used as a criterion. The resistance of various rubbers to oil and fuel was also assessed by placing strips of them in the fuel or lubricant in a container in a thermostat and again the change in resin content was used as a criterion. Unlike normal petroleum resins, those which form in oil products on exposure to vulcanized rubber consist of a mixture of softeners

Card 1/3

MARINCHENKO, P., inzhener-polkovnik; VIGANT, V., inzhener-podpolkovnik;
YEGOROV, M., podpolkovnik tekhnicheskoy sluzhyby; KOCHKIN, P.,
inzhener-mayor

Mechanizing the cleaning of reservoirs and oil tankers. Tyl
i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil ?1 no.9:92-94 S '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Tank vessels—Cleaning)

L 16715-66

ACC NR: AP6032057

calcium, manganese, aluminum, and sodium compounds and organic salts thereof; sulfates; sulfuric acid; water-soluble and insoluble mono- and bi-nuclear aromatic hydroxy acids, bi- and tri-nuclear aromatic acids; and neutral high-molecular-weight gums which are products of the further polymerization of neutral resins found in the fuel and formed by the polymerization of olefinic-aromatic alcohols. On prolonged storage, sediment formation occurs mostly on account of iron corrosion products of mineral contaminants containing silicon, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, and sodium compounds, and of sulfates. The part played by organic gum-type products is small. On heating to 150C, sediment formation occurs mostly due to organic products. The part played by sulfuric acid, sulfates, and copper corrosion products increases. The share of iron corrosion products and mineral contaminants decreases. To prevent sediment formation on storage, it is recommended that storage tanks be provided with anticorrosion coatings [unspecified] and equipped with air filters to prevent contamination from the outside air. To decrease sediment formation at elevated temperature, jet fuel thermal stability should be improved by better removal of unstable and resinous products at the refinery or by the use of the highly effective additives [unspecified; no reference given] recently developed for this purpose. [Microbiological contamination is not discussed]. [SM]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 5088

Card: 2/2

L 46745-66 EWT(m)/T DJ/WE

ACC NR: AP6032057

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/009/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Zrellov, V. N.; Marinchenko, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of sediments in jet fuels ¹¹

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekimiya, no. 9, 1966, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: jet fuel, fuel storability, fuel thermal stability, fuel contamination, fuel deposit formation, fuel sediment formation/TS-1 jet fuel, T-1 jet fuel

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the composition of sediments formed in TS-1 and T-1 jet fuels 1) on prolonged storage and 2) on heating to 150C. It is noted that sediments cause premature clogging of fuel filters, deposits in oil-fuel heat exchangers, and accelerated wear of fuel systems, and that sediments contribute to the build-up of static electricity on fuel transfer. The sediments, whose elemental composition is given in the original article, were separated into seven components: water-soluble organic compounds, acid inorganic compounds, acid organic compounds, ethyl ether-soluble neutral organic compounds, methanol-soluble neutral organic compounds, sulfates, and solid residue. The percentage and chemical composition of these components were determined and are given in tabular form in the original article. It was found that the following products take part in sediment formation both on storage and at elevated temperatures: solids consisting of iron, silicon,

Card 1/2

UDC: 665.635-4:629.13

L 26110-66

ACC NR: AP6015116

0
taminant particles to form high-molecular-weight sulfur- and nitrogen-containing gums. The contaminant particles exhibited selective sorption toward these oxidation products of sulfur- and nitrogen-containing organic compounds. Contaminant particles also adsorbed hydroxy acids, neutral resin, and acid resins but to a lesser extent. On the other hand, primary oxidation products were virtually not adsorbed on contaminant particles and took no part in their formation. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [SM]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4251

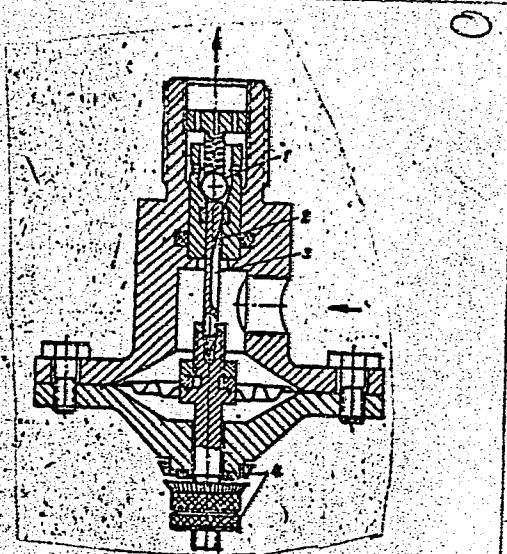
Cprd

212-10

1 26110-66 ENT(10)/T TT/WE
 ACC NR: AP6015116 (4) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/005/0057/0061
 AUTHOR: Zrelov, V. N.; Marinchenko, H. I.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Effect of jet-fuel oxidation products on the formation of minute contaminants
 SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1966, 57-61
 TOPIC TAGS: jet fuel, fuel contamination/T 1 jet fuel, TS 1 jet fuel
 ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the oxidation products of jet fuels on the formation in the fuels of minute contaminants. It is noted that filtration alone cannot always cope with minute contaminants and that the development of more effective methods of contaminant control demands their thorough study. From T-1 and TS-1 jet fuels oxidation products were isolated and separated by such methods as chromatography, distillation, and solvent extraction into primary oxidation products of low-stability hydrocarbons, neutral and acid resins, and hydroxy acids. From contaminants of the jet fuels, gums were isolated by solvent extraction. It was found that out of the oxidation products, four groups of compounds played a part in contaminant formation: 1) oxidation products of sulfur- and nitrogen-containing organic compounds; 2) hydroxy acids; 3) acid resins; and 4) neutral resins. The major role was played by oxidation products of sulfur- and nitrogen-containing organic compounds which underwent extensive polymerization on the surface of con-
 Card 1/2 UDC: 665.521.3

I. 24818-66
ACC NR: AP6007691

Fig. 1. 1 - spherical spring-loaded valve;
2 - dosing needle; 3 - groove; 4 - micro-
metric device.



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 12Aug63

Card 2/2 87

L 24818-66 EWT(1) WW SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0070/0070
 ACC NR: AP6007691 (A) 42
 B

AUTHORS: Marinchenko, V. S.; Nakhimovskiy, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for dispensing a gas into vacuum chambers. Class 42, No. 178515
 [announced by Riga Instrument Manufacturing Plant (Rizhskiy priborostroitel'nyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 70

TOPIC TAGS: ~~vacuum chamber, compressible~~
~~gas, physics laboratory instrument~~

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for dispensing gases into vacuum chambers, consisting of a dosimeter, pneumatic membrane, manometer, and a reducing valve for compressed gas. To increase the dispensing accuracy, the dosimeter is designed in the form of a spherical spring-loaded valve and a dosing needle. The needle has a spiral groove of variable cross section, regulated by a micrometric device (see Fig. 1).

UDC: 66.028:533.59

CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; MARINCHENKO, N.I.; ZRELOV, V.N.

Analyzing the microcontaminants and residues in middle distillate
fuels. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 11:16-18 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

L 7739-66

ACC NR: AP5028677

formation of deposits in the heat exchangers, even at elevated temperatures. Orig.
art. has: 3 tables.

[BO]

SUB CODE: FP/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4141

Card 2/2

L 7739-66 EWT(d)/EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/E/EWA(c) WE

ACC NR: AP5028677

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/011/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Zrelor, V. N.; Marinchenko, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of deposits in fuel-oil heat exchangers of jet engines

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: jet fuel, fuel deposit formation, heat exchanger

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of deposits formed in the fuel lines of jet fuel-oil heat exchangers. The experiments were conducted with deposits formed from standard TS-1 fuel, TS-1 fuel containing 0.045% mercaptan sulfur, and T-2 fuel containing 30% thermal cracking components after 10, over 200, and over 400 hr of service. The soluble gums in the deposits were extracted first with chloroform and then with an alcohol-benzene mixture. The insoluble portion of the deposits was removed mechanically. Microanalysis showed that the chloroform-soluble gums are mainly oxidation products of unstable hydrocarbons, while the alcohol-benzene-soluble gums are oxidation products of organosulfur and organonitrogen compounds. The insoluble deposits were corrosion products of copper (sulfates, oxide). Increasing the service time, temperature, and cracking component concentration or mercaptan sulfur content in the fuel was shown to increase the amount of deposits formed. Traces of iron or zinc corrosion products or of mineral impurities in the fuels played little part in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-714.66.065

ACCESSION NR: AP4009786

in the combustion chamber within the scaling zone did not exceed 250-4000; gas temperatures in front of the turbine were 500-7200. It was concluded that scaling in turbojet combustion chambers is formed in zones having inadequate temperature (250-4000) and too low oxygen concentration for adequate combustion. The scale was found to consist of multistage, consecutive, deep-destruction products of the organic molecule with considerable enrichment of carbon in the final product. The material carbonized because the deposit contained considerable quantities of sulfur, -oxygen- and nitrogen compounds. The deposit also consisted of oxidizable hydrocarbons and nonhydrocarbon organic compounds with sulfur, oxygen and nitrogen contents. At temperatures of 200-4000 in an oxygen environment, oxidizing processes transform nonhydrocarbon compounds into resins and ultimately into scale. Orig. art. has no figures, no formulas, 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CORR: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009786

S/0065/64/000/001/0051/0055

AUTHORS: Marinchenko, N.I.; Chertkov, Ya. B.; Pishunov, V.A.

TITLE: Scale formation in turbojet engines

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1964, 51-55

TOPIC TAGS: jet chamber, scaling

ABSTRACT: Scale formation in jet engines was studied and the particular purpose of the present work is a study of some of these problems. Deposits were investigated which accumulated on the injection fuel nozzle and on the whirler of engine I after 100 hours operation on fuel TS-1; on the injection nozzle and walls of the heat pipe of the combustion chamber in engine II after 200 hours operation on fuel T-2; and on the heat pipe of the combustion chamber of engine III after 300 hours operation on fuel T-1. The engines were operated within their warranty period under same conditions as in airplanes. Temperature of fuel nozzles and whirlers in working operations reached 250-3400 while the wall temperature

Card 1/2

ZRELOV, V.N.; MARINCHENKO, N.I.; SHCHAGIN, V.M.; RYBAKOV, K.V.

Chemical composition of trace contaminants in jet fuels made from
sulfur-bearing crude oils. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 8 no.11:
57-61 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ZRELOV, V.N.; SHCHAGIN, V.M.; MARINCHENKO, N.I.; RYBAKOV, K.V.

Composition of microcontaminations in T-1 fuel from Azerbaijan pe-
troleums. Nefteper. i neftekhim. n .10:8-11 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; RYBAKOV, K.V.; ZRELOV, V.N.; MARINCHENKO, N.I.;
INOZEMTSEVA, M.N.

Formation of trace impurities in middle-distillate fuels.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1825-1833 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

The ash of deposits appearing in ...

S/081/62/000/006/076/117
B167/B101

catalytic effect of metal. The deposits consist of the products of extensive oxidation of the organic compounds of fuel and of metal corrosion products. The ash contains great amounts of Fe, Zn, Si, and Na at low temperatures. Cd undergoes low-temperature corrosion. At higher temperatures, metal corrosion is intensified, and Cu, Al, and Pb undergo corrosion. The portion of organic material is highest at the temperature of maximum formation of deposit. At both higher and lower temperatures, ash-forming elements account for the major part of the deposit. Fuel containing a cracking component undergoes intensive oxidation, catalyzed by brass, with formation of resin-like compounds. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

36543

S/081/62/000/006/076/117
B167/B101

11.013✓

AUTHORS: Chertkov, Ya. B., Zrellov, V. N., Marinchenko, N. I.

TITLE: The ash of deposits appearing in sulfur-containing fuels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 537, abstract
6M225 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya
v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v 4. M., Gostoptekhnizdat, 1961,
222-230)

TEXT: A study of the composition of residues obtained by oxidizing fuel
of type T (T) for 6 hours under laboratory conditions (at 120 and 150°C,
in the presence or in the absence of bronze), and also of the residues
from the filters of actual engine assemblies at various temperatures.
Elementary analyses were carried out as follows: metals by
semiquantitative emission spectroscopy on an WCT-28 (ISP-28) apparatus for
28 elements, alkali metals on an CT-7 (ST-7) stylometer, and copper
colorimetrically. It is shown that organo-sulfur compounds (and
mercaptans in particular) are the principal source of residues. The
amount of deposit increases rapidly with temperature and with the
Card 1/2

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S/065/61/000/004/009/011
E194/E284

The Composition of Deposits Formed on The Fuel Filters of
Transport Jet Aircraft

Table 1

Всего Total.		100	100	100	100	100
Зола Ash		70,24	70,34	90,42	73,30	77,92
Аш composition						
Состав золы						
железо Fe		30,0	3-10	3-10	3-10	10,0
медь Cu		1,0	11,0	16,0	7,9	13,0
олово Sn		0,3-1,0	10,0	10,0	10-15	10-15
кадмий Cd		1-3	5-10	10,0	10-20	10,0
цинк Zn		20-30	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3
кремний Si		3-6	4,0	1-4	1-3	3-10
алюминий Al		0,3	3,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
натрий Na		0,4-1,0	3-10	3-10	10,0	11,0
кальций Ca		0,3	3-10	1-3	1,0	1,0
магний Mg		0,1-0,3	1-3	1-3	1-4	1,2
хром Cr		—	1,0	0,4-1,0	0,3-1,0	1,0
никель Ni		—	0,3-1,0	0,4-1,0	0,4	0,4-1,0
свинец Pb		0,4-1,0	1,0	1,0	0,4-1,0	0,4-1,0

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greater than 1-2 microns. There are 1 table and 3 references:
2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Table 1

Состав абсолютно сухих отложений, образующихся на 40-микронных
фильтрах, при работе на топливе ТС-1 (% вес.)

Наименование Denomination	Топливная система самолета	Aircraft fuel system Топливная система самолета			
	March март	November ноябрь	December декабрь	February февраль	April апрель
Углерод . C . . .	8,36	21,55	10,07	19,16	12,97
Водород . H . . .	2,43	3,48	1,80	2,44	2,02
Азот . N . . .	0,37	0,61	0,47	0,64	0,47
Сера . S . . .	0,63	0,54	1,70	0,64	0,85
Золевные элементы	46,18	44,07	56,42	47,27	57,02
Кислород . O . . .	42,03	29,75	29,54	29,35	26,67

Asf components

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The Composition of Deposits Formed on the Fuel Filters of
Transport Jet Aircraft

particularly oxygen in the deposits formed on the filters indicates that the source of formation of the organic part of the deposit is mainly the non-hydrocarbon part of the fuel. Corrosion of non-ferrous and ferrous metals is also largely due to the presence in the fuel of non hydro-carbon components. The better that non-stable hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon components are removed from the fuel the less will be the tendency to form resinous deposits and the less will be the filter blocking. Ash elements act as centres of coagulation of viscous organic compounds and by more complete removal from the fuel of corrosion products, contaminants and other ash containing parts it will be possible to limit or prevent the increase in the particle size of oxidation products which lead to filter blocking. Accordingly, it is now considered essential to store fuel in tanks with anti-corrosion linings which are completely hermetically sealed and to filter the fuel delivered to transport aircraft with complete removal from the fuel of mechanical admixtures with particle size

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the aircraft did not exceed 45-50°C and in the fuel in the vehicle it was at ambient temperature. The deposits were removed from the metal filters by ultrasonic means in distilled water. After evaporation of the water the deposits were washed with isopentane to remove the fuel and dried to constant weight at 105°C. The composition of the dry residues is given in Table 1. It will be seen that the deposits in the aircraft filters have a very high ash content. The deposits on the filters of the fuelling vehicles consist mainly of iron and zinc, mainly in the form of oxides. The ash deposits on the aircraft filters contain much less iron than in the fuelling vehicle but much more copper, tin, cadmium, sodium, calcium and magnesium. Evidently the ash component on the aircraft filters consists of corrosion products of metals in the aircraft fuel system and engine, in the first place copper and cadmium compounds and tin alloys. The organic part of the deposit does not exceed 20-30%. In the fuelling vehicle the organic deposits are very low. The high content of sulphur, nitrogen and

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26.1120

AUTHORS: Chertkov, Ya. B., Ragozin, N. A. and Marinchenko, N. I.

TITLE: The Composition of Deposits Formed on the Fuel Filters of Transport Jet Aircraft

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 4, pp. 57-60

TEXT: Jet fuel filters are required to retain particles of 1-2 microns and completely to prevent the presence in the fuel of particles of 5 microns or more. As the fuel is filtered immediately before delivery to the aircraft the engine might be expected to operate for the full-service time without filter-blocking. However, in fact, filter blocking does occur, partly as a result of non-organic contamination and partly by high molecular weight non-hydrocarbon organic compounds. A study was accordingly made of the composition of deposits trapped by 40 micron filters on transport jet aircraft after 100 hours operation on standard fuel grade TC-1 (TS-1) to standard POCT 7149-54 (GOST 7149-54). A study was also made of the composition of deposits formed on the filters of fuel delivery vehicles. The temperature of the fuel in Card 1/5

SOV/ 65-58-7-10/12

The Corrosive Activity of Hydrocarbon Fuels in the Presence of Elementary Sulphur.

Fig.1: A graph giving curves of the oxidation of white spirit. When white spirit was oxidised in the presence of elementary sulphur (concentration = 0.001 - 0.01%), when not in contact with bronze, it was seen that elementary sulphur acted in all cases as a strong anti-oxidant; the induction period = 300 minutes. During these oxidations it was found that the polished surface of the bronze showed definite catalytic activity. When the bronze surface was covered with a layer of cupric oxide or cuprous sulphide no catalytic activity could be observed. When elementary sulphur is contained in the fuels in quantities of 0.002 - 0.003% and higher, considerable corrosion occurs and precipitates are formed which penetrate into the fuel and cause accumulation of hard deposits. There are 4 Figures and 7 References: 4 English and 3 Soviet.

1. Fuels--Corrosive effects
2. Sulfur--Properties

Card 2/2

SOV/ 65-58-7-10/12

AUTHORS: Chertkov, Ya. B; Zrellov, V. N; Shchagin, V. M. and
Marinchenko, N. I.

TITLE: The Corrosive Activity of Hydrocarbon Fuels in the
Presence of Elementary Sulphur. (Korroziynaya akti-
vnost' uglevodorodnykh topliv v prisutstvii element-
arnoy sery).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.7.
pp. 62 - 66. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: By using radioactive indicators, the authors found that
the formation of a layer on metal is not due to
adsorption, but to chemical interaction the elementary
sulphur penetrates into the metal. Investigations on
the changes of the metals in fuel mixtures under the in-
fluence of elementary sulphur and oxygen were carried out
to define the character of occurring processes. Bronze
was used as the investigated metal, and white spirit
as the hydrocarbon mixture. The absorption of oxygen by
the fuel was measured at 125°C, at normal pressure
according to the PK method (Ref.6). The corrosion of
bronze and the quantity of deposits formed on the metal
in fuel mixtures to which elementary sulphur had been added
was also determined at 120°C during six hours (Ref.7).

Card 1/2

Marinchenko, N.I.
CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; ZRELOV, V.N.; MARINCHENKO, N.I.; SHEHAGIN, V.M.

Formation of sediments in fuels for gas-turbine engines.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel no.7:57-63 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut goryuche-smazochnykh materialov.
(Jet planes--Fuel)

6
40320
4549

7

The effect of mercaptans on the formation of sediments in fuel oils. Ya. H. Cherizov, V. N. Zolov, N. I. Merinchenko, and V. M. Stetsko. *Khim. i Tekhnol. Topliki* 1956, No. 12, 47-53. Straight-run fuel oils contain mainly aliphatic mercaptans, although aromatic mercaptans may be occasionally present. In cracked fuel oils aromatic mercaptans predominate. Aliphatic mercaptans are oxidized at a fairly high rate and form sediments; the amt. of sediment formed is proportional to the mercaptan content of the fuel oil. Aromatic mercaptans also accelerate the oxidation of fuel oil, but the compds. formed inhibit further oxidation, and sediment formation decreases with time.

W. M. Stetsko

407 909

MARINCHENKO, N. I.

27
203. OXIDATION METHOD OF DETERMINING SULPHUR IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.
Chernov, Ye. A., Marinchenko, N. I., and Aizenberg, N. A. (Dokl. Akad. Nauk,
Natsionaln. (USSR) Izv., Treatise, Moscow), 1956, (2), 8, 9.
Abstr. Inher. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (22), 12723. The
oxidation method of determining total sulphur consists in burning a sample in a
stream of oxygen and subsequent oxidation of the sulphur dioxide to trioxide
with hydrogen peroxide. It is used for analysis of white and black products.

MARINCHENKO, A.I., kand.arkhitektury, red.; ZASLAVSKAYA, T., red.;

~~MENCHENKO~~, I., tekhn.red.

[Designing and building school houses] Proektirovanie i
stroitel'stvo shkol'nykh zdani. Pod obshchei red. A.I.Marin-
chenko. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt. USSR,
1958. 198 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Akademiya arkhitektury URSR, Kiyev. Institut arkhitektury
sooruzheniy.

(Schoolhouses)

MARINCHENKO, A. I.

LAPSHINA, L. S. ml. nauchn. sotr. i ALESHIN, P. F. Deystv. Chi. Akademii USSR
D-R Arkhitekhtury Prof., MARINCHENKO, A. I. Kand. Arkh., KOLESNITSKY, V.V.
Kand. Arkh.
Intitut Arkhitekhtury skoruzheniy Akademii Arkhitekhtury USSR

ARKHITEKTURA SHKOL'NYKH ZDANIY

Page 75

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction,
completed in 1950,
Moscow, 1951

S/137/62/000/004/193/201
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Marinchek, V., Limpakh, V.

TITLE: Gases in ferro-alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 5, abstract 4K29
("27-y Mezhdunar. kongress liteyshchikov, 1960", 1961, 159-172)

TEXT: Hot-vacuum extraction analysis of ferro-alloys is described. Description is given of an analyzing apparatus, which can operate at up to 2,000°C and must be provided with an instrument for drawing "gas volume diagrams" (gazovologramy). Analysis of various ferro-alloys shows that the content of gases in them varies in a very wide range and depends on chemical composition of ferro-alloys, on their origin, dimensions of their grains, and on the method of storage of same. Smaller pieces of ferro-alloys contain greater amounts of gases: long storage time increases the amount of gas in ferro-alloys - the faster the greater is the affinity of the alloying elements (Ca, Al and others) to O. A recommendation is given on how to select test samples for determination of gas in them.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MARINCHAK, L.I.

Students of the Saint Petersburg Institute of Forestry in the
social democratic movement of the 1880's and 1890's. Nauch.
trudy LTA no.95:89-100 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Russian Social Democratic Party)
(Leningrad—Students)

HENEBERG, Dorde, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.; MARINCEVIC, Predrag, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.; JOVANOVIC, Tihomir, sanitetski kapetan I klase, dr.

Laboratory and field evaluation of our 1st vaccine against influenza.
Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.4:345-350 Ap '61.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu. Higijenski zavod - Mikrobioloski i epidemioloski institut.

(INFLUENZA immunol)

MARINCEK, Z.

"Measurements of hydraulic machinery in central hydroelectric stations."
Elektrotehniski Vestnik, Ljubljana, Vol 22, No 1/2, 1954, p. 14

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

MARINCEK, Magdalena, asistent

Some Euphyllopoda of the Panonian Plain. Zbor prir Mat srp
no.20:160-163 '61.

1. Zooloski zavod Prirodno-matematickog fakulteta u Beogradu.

MARINCEK, M., and others.

Problem of steel for supporting constructions, with relating reports, conclusions,
and recommendations. p. 25.

Periodical: SAOBRACAJ

Vol. 1, no. 3, 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Uncl.

Marincek, M

Contribution to the study of metals by means of bending, according
to the Yugoslav C. Al. 005 standard. p. 121

STANDARDIZACIJA. (Savezna komisija za standardizaciju) Beograd.

Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1956.

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

MARINCEK, M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Welding throughout the world and at home.
p. 300, Nova Proizvodnja, Vol 2, No 5,
October 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress,
Vol 2, No 3, March 1953.

UNCLASSIFIED

MARINCEK, K.: VEDLIN, B.

MARINCEK, K.: VEDLIN, B. Results of measurements during static load tests of the penstock
in the water-power station at Jablanica. p. 264.

Vol. 24, No. 9/10, 1956.
ELEKTROTEHNIŠKI VESTNIK
TECHNOLOGY
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

MARINEK, B.

18
L
Metals
Comparative Studies on Melting Furnaces for the Iron Foundry, B. Marinek. (Olecsyn, 1958, 42, Jan. 8, 1-8). The development in the cost per calorific over the past 20 years when produced electrically and when produced from coke is followed. The various factors which affect the quality of the cast iron in the fluid state are discussed and illustrated graphically. The melting process in the iron foundry is then described for the following furnaces: the cold blast cupola, the hot blast cupola, the electric arc furnace, and the induction furnace. Melting costs for these furnaces are then described and compared. - N. J. W.

MARINČEK, B.

Production of Pig Iron in Electric Smelting Furnaces. B. Marínček. (Stahl u. Eisen, 1930, 73, No. 3, 1420-1432). The use of electrical energy is compared with the use of the energy of coal. The conditions for reduction, current consumption, and the possibility of diminishing energy and coal requirements are mentioned, as well as methods of raising production and the use of cheaper raw materials. The utilization of slag and flue gas is referred to, and allusion made to large electrical furnaces.--A. G.

2/

Marneck, B.

Desulphurization of Iron in the Electric Smelting Furnace
B. Marneck. (Stahl u. Eisen, 1950, 75, Aug. 11, 1024-1026). Operational results on an 8000 kW electric low shaft furnace show that of the sulphur introduced with the burden some 6% enters the metal, 67% is absorbed by the slag and 25% is carried away with the waste gases. It is shown that silicon and carbon in the metal make desulphurization more effective by reducing the oxygen potential of the metal and so facilitating pick-up of sulphur by the slag. The desulphurization results are shown graphically and it is suggested that they could be employed in other types of blast furnace.

Model

of

MARINCEANU, Gheorghe, ing.

Technological and scientific contributions. Industria usoara
10. no.12:548-551 D'63.

1. Director tehnic al Fabricii de pielarie si icaltaminte,
Cluj.

MARINCEANU, Gh., ing.; MUSTEA, I., ing.

Use of synthetic resins in tanning industry. Industria
usoara 3 no.11:443-447 N '56.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Application. Leather. Fur. Gelatin.
Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33661.

Abstract: now in the drum at 40° by a solution of dinaphthyl-
methanedisulfonic acid. The flexibility of the
leather may be regulated by the quantity of I and
the depth of its penetration; the strength of
the leather is regulated by the quantity of di-
naphthyldisulfonic and oxalic acids. -- G.
Markus.

Card 3/3

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RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Application. Leather. Fur. Gelatin.
Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33661.

Abstract: leather, 0.5% (from the weight of the tanned leather) of the mixture (2:1) of I and a solution of ammonia, diluted with water (1:1), is added to the drum, and the drum is rotated at 40° for 5-10 minutes; 3% (from the weight of the tanned leather) of diphenylmethanedisulfonic acid mixed with water (1:1) is added next, and the sum is rotated for 15 minutes. The obtained leather does not contain free tanning agents in the surface layer and has a light uniform color. A color of greater uniformity is obtained if both sides of the leather are treated with the solutions of I and ammonia; the leather is processed

Card 2/3

Marincoanu, D.
RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Application. Leather. Fur. Gelatin.
Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33661.

Author : Marincoanu, D.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Production of Flexible Sole Leather Suitable
for a Natural Finish.

Orig Pub: II-a Conf. tehn.-stiint. a ind. usoare. Piele.-
Cau ciu c.-Sticla. /Bucuresti/, ASIT, 1957,
49-51.

Abstract: The method of bleaching and the removal of free
tanning agents from the surface of sole leather
(SL) with the aid of hydrazine hydrate (I) for
the obtaining of elastic SL, consists of the
following procedures: after the tanning of the

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